

BIOLOGY PAPER-I (NEW SCHEME) GROUP-II

TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. Attempt as many questions as given in objective type question paper and leave others blank. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve questions on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

- (1) The number of capsomeres in the capsid of adenovirus is:-
(A) 452 (B) 352 (C) 252 (D) 152
- (2) The interval of time until the completion of next division is known as:-
(A) Interphase (B) Generation time (C) Reproductive time (D) Growth
- (3) Amoebas move and obtain food by means of:-
(A) Cilia (B) Flagella (C) Plasmodium (D) Pseudopodia
- (4) The cell wall of fungus contains:-
(A) Cellulose (B) Chitin (C) Calcium carbonate (D) None of these
- (5) The plants belonging to group Sphenopsida are also called:-
(A) Amphibians of the plant (B) Hornworts (C) Club mosses (D) Arthropytes
- (6) The tsetse fly of African countries transmits Trypanosoma, the cause of:-
(A) Sleeping sickness (B) Measles (C) Lung infection (D) Malaria
- (7) Polymorphism is the characteristic of the members of phylum:-
(A) Porifera (B) Cnidaria (C) Platyhelminthes (D) Nematoda
- (8) Conversion of one pyruvic acid into one acetyl CoA gives off one molecule of:-
(A) ATP (B) Oxygen (C) Carbon dioxide (D) Water
- (9) In the first step of citric acid cycle, acetyl CoA reacts with oxaloacetate to form:-
(A) Pyruvate (B) Citrate (C) NADH (D) ATP
- (10) Hydra is the example of:-
(A) Tentacular feeding (B) Scraping feeding (C) Filter feeding (D) Fluid feeding
- (11) Asthma is associated with severe paroxysm of difficult:-
(A) Sleeping (B) Spreading (C) Walking (D) Breathing
- (12) The left systemic arch disappears in:-
(A) Amphibians (B) Birds (C) Reptiles (D) Fishes
- (13) Platelets are not cells but are fragments of large cells called:-
(A) Microkaryocytes (B) Karyocytes (C) Megakaryocytes (D) Karyokinesis
- (14) A large regional community primarily determined by climate is:-
(A) Biomass (B) Biosphere (C) Biome (D) Population
- (15) Most of the cellular secretions are in nature:-
(A) Proteins (B) Lipids (C) Carbohydrates (D) Glycoproteins
- (16) According to Lock and Key model the active site is a:-
(A) Rigid structure (B) Flexible structure (C) Liquid structure (D) Enzyme
- (17) Golgi apparatus is concerned with cell:-
(A) Division (B) Lysis (C) Secretions (D) Storage

INTERMEDIATE PART-I (11th CLASS)**BIOLOGY PAPER-I (NEW SCHEME) GROUP-II**

TIME ALLOWED: 2.40 Hours

SUBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 68

NOTE: - Write same question number and its part number on answer book, as given in the question paper.**SECTION-I****2. Attempt any eight parts.****8 × 2 = 16**

- (i) Define bioremediation with one example.
- (ii) What are bio-pesticides? Give one example.
- (iii) Differentiate between the Capsid and Capsomere.
- (iv) How is the Apoenzyme different from Holoenzyme?
- (v) Write down the effects of high temperature on the activity of enzymes.
- (vi) Compare Pepsin with Pepsinogen.
- (vii) What is polymorphism? Give an example.
- (viii) What is Madreporite? Write its functions.
- (ix) Differentiate between Protostomes and Deuterostomes.
- (x) How is the Spiral Cleavage different from Radial Cleavage?
- (xi) What is Histoplasmosis? Write its cause and effects.
- (xii) Differentiate between Rusts and Smuts.

3. Attempt any eight parts.**8 × 2 = 16**

- (i) Differentiate between Antibiotics and Antiseptics with examples.
- (ii) Define Apicomplexans with example and mode of transversion.
- (iii) Differentiate between Pseudopodia and Flagella.
- (iv) What are Pyrrophytas? Give its examples and pigments.
- (v) What are Diatoms? Write its role in the ecosystem.
- (vi) Differentiate between Overtopping and Planation.
- (vii) Differentiate between Homospory and Heterospory.
- (viii) Define accessory pigments and its role in transferring of energy.
- (ix) Differentiate between Alcoholic and Lactic acid fermentation with Reactions.
- (x) Differentiate between Saprophytic and Parasitic mode of nutrition.
- (xi) What is meant by symbiotic nutrition? Give its examples.
- (xii) Differentiate between Detritivores and Omnivores with examples.

4. Attempt any six parts.**6 × 2 = 12**

- (i) What is heat capacity of water? Give its importance.
- (ii) Mention two functions of smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
- (iii) What are storage diseases? Give an example.
- (iv) Define Photorespiration. Write its significance.
- (v) In hot and dry season, level of O_2 rises inside the leaf. Give its reasons.
- (vi) Mention at least two properties of respiratory surfaces in animals.
- (vii) What types of respiration occur in frog?
- (viii) Write a short note on Stroke.
- (ix) Differentiate between Thrombus and Embolus.

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SECTION-II**NOTE: - Attempt any three questions.****3 × 8 = 24**

- 5.(a) Explain the biological methods for solving biological problems. 4
- (b) Compare closed and open circulatory system. 4
- 6.(a) Write a note on Phospholipids also give their structural formula. 4
- (b) Why taxonomic status of fungi has changed from that of a group of plant kingdom to a separate kingdom "Fungi"? 4
- 7.(a) Define Cell Cytoplasm. Explain its functions. 4
- (b) Explain "Digestion in Hydra". 4
- 8.(a) Write a note on AIDS. 4
- (b) Describe the role of water in Photosynthesis. 4
- 9.(a) Write down the main characteristics and economic importance of cyanobacteria. 4
- (b) Explain the gametophyte of adiantum. 4